

6.0 RESULTS OF RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

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The goals of the reconnaissance survey were to: 1) identify resources present within the APE by 1962; 2) field check those properties that were previously listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register; and 3) expand upon the resource inventory and historic context developed in the 1993 reconnaissance survey (Siders et al. 1993).

6.1 Resource Identification

As a result of the reconnaissance survey, a total of 220 resources were field-inspected. Table 2 presents a summary of the previously unevaluated resources (historic name, address, date of construction, and property type) identified in the survey. To provide specific location information for each of the CRS points identified during field survey, Figure 2 was enlarged and is included in this report as Attachment A. Photographs 1 to 16 are examples of the resource types that were identified during survey work, which are discussed below in Section 6.3.

6.2 National Register Boundary Discrepancies and Changes to Integrity

The boundaries of the previously listed and eligible resources were mapped in GIS and examined during the field survey. Due to discrepancies in verbal boundary descriptions and mapping and/or a lack of boundary descriptions provided in early nominations, the boundaries of many of these historic properties will need to be established in consultation with DelDOT and DE SHPO as part of future work. Previously listed and determined eligible resources are shown in Figure 3, and those boundaries requiring additional investigation are indicated.

In addition to boundary revisions, documentation of loss of integrity (see Integrity column of Table 1) will be included in the forthcoming eligibility report. Field examination revealed that two of the previously listed resources have been demolished: Fields Heirs (CRS No. N00105) and Greenlawn (CRS No. N00188). George Brady's Farm Manager's Dwelling (CRS No. N05216) has been relocated to the vicinity of Brook Gable (CRS No. N00101), outside the APE. The dwelling of the McWhorter House (CRS No. N05197) has burned since it was listed, although the outbuildings and landscape features remain. The Old Ford Dairy (CRS No. N05196) is in a state of deterioration. Finally, Thornton's Store (CRS No. 05182) has been demolished.

Table 2: Previously Unevaluated Resources in the U.S. 301 APE

| CRS Number | Year Built | Circa | Integrity | Property Type | Source |
|------------|------------|-------|------------------|---------------|--|
| A00004 | 1940 | X | Demolished | Site | Archaeology, USDA 1932 Aerials and USGS 1958 Cecilton quadrangle |
| A00005 | 1940 | X | Demolished | Site | Archaeology, USDA 1932 Aerials and USGS 1958 Cecilton quadrangle |
| A00008 | post-1962 | | Original to Site | Building | 1962 aerials |
| A00018 | 1980 | X | Original to Site | Site | Deed research |
| A00034 | post-1962 | | Original to Site | Building | 1962 aerials |
| A00036 | 1920 | X | Demolished | Site | NCC Tax Data |
| A00038 | post-1962 | | Original to Site | Building | 1962 aerials |
| A00052 | post-1962 | | Original to Site | Building | 1962 aerials |
| A00053 | 1840 | X | Demolished | Site | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| A00055 | post-1962 | | Original to Site | Building | 1962 aerials |
| A00058 | 1840 | X | Demolished | Site | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| A00062 | post-1962 | | Original to Site | Building | 1962 aerials |
| A00070 | 1840 | X | Demolished | Site | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| A00215 | 1925 | X | Demolished | Site | Mueller 1919 Map and USDA 1932 Aerial |
| A00217 | 1965 | X | Moved | Building | Field identification |
| A00220 | 1840 | X | Demolished | Site | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| A00223 | post-1962 | | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N00112. | 1855 | X | Original to Site | Building | NR Nom, 1979 |
| N00113.01 | 1850 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N00117.01 | 1842 | | Original to Site | Building | NR Nom, 1972 |
| N00118.01 | 1856 | | Original to Site | Building | NR Nom, 1978 |
| N00138. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N03797. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N03798. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N03799. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N03935.01 | 1880 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N05117. | 1860 | X | Demolished | Building | Beers 1868 Map |
| N05127. | 1860 | X | Demolished | Building | Beers 1868 and Hopkins 1878 Maps |
| N05131. | 1840 | | Original to Site | Building | Rea & Price 1849 and Beers 1868 Maps |
| N05143. | 1850 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 and Beers 1868 Maps |
| N05144. | 1870 | X | Demolished | Building | Beers 1868 and Hopkins 1881 Maps |
| N05145. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N05147. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N05149. | 1860 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 and Beers 1868 Maps |
| N05150. | 1860 | X | Demolished | Building | CRS, 1979 |
| N05151. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Site | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N05152. | 1850 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 and Beers 1868 Maps |
| N05153. | 1800 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1979 |
| N05183. | 1840 | X | Original to Site | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N05184. | 1800 | X | Original to Site | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map, examination of files and photos |
| N05185. | 1860 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1988 |
| N05188. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N05189. | 1880 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N05191. | 1836 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1979 |
| N05195. | 1880 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N05198. | 1880 | X | Original to Site | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map, examination of files and photos |
| N05218. | 1920 | X | Original to Site | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N05218.02 | 1950 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 2004 |
| N05219. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N05220. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N05221. | 1840 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |

Table 2: Previously Unevaluated Resources in the U.S. 301 APE

| CRS Number | Year Built | Circa | Integrity | Property Type | Source |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|---|
| N05223. | 1850 | X | Original to Site | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N05224. | 1830 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1992 |
| N05235. | 1915 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1992 |
| N05236. | 1920 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N05237. | 1820 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map, examination of files and photos |
| N05238. | 1880 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1992 |
| N05239. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N05240. | 1870 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1979 |
| N05241. | 1940 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1979 |
| N05242. | 1860 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1979 |
| N05245. | 1840 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1979 |
| N05247. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Building | Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N06191. | 1840 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1980 |
| N06320. | 1800 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1981 |
| N07838. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N07839. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N07840. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N07841. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N10304.05 | 1830 | X | Demolished | Building | CRS, 1985 |
| N10304.25 | 1960 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N10304.26 | 1860 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1985, Field identification |
| N12014. | 1890 | | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1988 |
| N12015. | 1882 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1988 |
| N12016. | 1921 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N12017. | 1913 | X | Demolished | Building | CRS, 1988 |
| N12018. | 1915 | X | Moved | Building | CRS, 1988 |
| N12019. | 1925 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1988 |
| N12020. | 1890 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1988 |
| N12116. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N12717. | 1900 | X | Demolished | Building | CRS, 1990 |
| N12739. | 1950 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1991 |
| N12740. | 1955 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1991 |
| N12741. | 1930 | X | Demolished | Building | CRS, 1991 |
| N12742. | 1952 | | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1991 |
| N12754. | 1880 | X | Demolished | Building | CRS, 1991 |
| N12758. | 1865 | X | Original to Site | Building | CRS, 1991 |
| N12770. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Site | Archaeology, Rea & Price 1849 Map |
| N12786. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N12787. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N12788. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N12812. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Site | Archaeology, CRS, 2002 |
| N12813. | 1840 | X | Demolished | Site | Archaeology, Rea & Price 1849 Map, CRS, 1992 |
| N12814. | 1860 | X | Demolished | Site | Archaeology, Rea & Price 1849 and Beers 1868 Maps |
| N13294. | 0000 | | Demolished | Site | Archaeology |
| N13309. | 1940 | X | Original to Site | Building | USGS Map, Field identification |
| N13310. | 1870 | X | Demolished | Building | Beers 1868 and Hopkins 1881 Maps |
| N13311. | 1900 | X | Demolished | Building | USGS Map |
| N13410. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N13536. | 1923 | X | Original to Site | Building | NR Nom. (African American Schools 1919-1940) |
| N13607. | 1957 | | Original to Site | Building | NR Nom, 1995 |
| N13675. | 1910 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14176. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N14179. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |

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| CRS Number | Year Built | Circa | Integrity | Property Type | Source |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|---|
| N14180. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N14202. | 1860 | X | Demolished | Site | Archaeology |
| N14203. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N14204. | 1860 | X | Demolished | Site | Archaeology, Rea & Price 1849 and Beers 1868 Maps |
| N14205. | 1870 | X | Demolished | Site | Archaeology |
| N14206. | 1830 | X | Demolished | Site | Archaeology |
| N14207. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N14209. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N14213. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N14214. | 0000 | | Unknown | Site | Archaeology |
| N14307 | 1955 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14308 | 1957 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14309 | 1961 | | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14310 | 1956 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14311 | 1930 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14312 | 1952 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14313 | 1952 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14314 | 1920 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14315 | 1940 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14316 | 1961 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14317 | 1958 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14318 | 1820 | | Original to Site | Site | Cemetery |
| N14319 | 1948 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14320 | 1970 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14321 | 1947 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14322 | 1945 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14323 | 1951 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14324 | 1959 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14325 | 1947 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14326 | 1962 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14327 | 1958 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14328 | 1960 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14329 | 1955 | | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14330 | 1985 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14331 | 1940 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14332 | 1955 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14333 | 1962 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14334 | 1900 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14335 | 1960 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14336 | 1960 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14337 | 1961 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14338 | 1960 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14339 | 1950 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14340 | 1959 | | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14341 | 1960 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14342 | 1959 | | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14343 | 1950 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14344 | 1959 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14345 | 1960 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14346 | 1960 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14347 | 1961 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14348 | 1860 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14349 | 1953 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |

Table 2: Previously Unevaluated Resources in the U.S. 301 APE

| CRS Number | Year Built | Circa | Integrity | Property Type | Source |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| N14350 | 1950 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14351 | 1930 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14356 | 1956 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14357 | 1947 | | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14358 | 1815 | X | Original to Site | Site | Cemetery |
| N14359 | 1955 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14360 | 1920 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14361 | 1925 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14362 | 1938 | | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14363 | 1930 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14365 | 1930 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14366 | 1940 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14367 | 1915 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14368 | 1956 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14369 | 1950 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14370 | 1953 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14371 | 1961 | X | Original to Site | Building | NCC Tax Data |
| N14372 | 1940 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14373 | 1855 | | Original to Site | Building | History |
| N14374 | 1829 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14376 | 1955 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14398 | 1945 | X | Original to Site | Building | Field identification |
| N14399 | 1920 | X | Original to Site | Structure | Field identification |



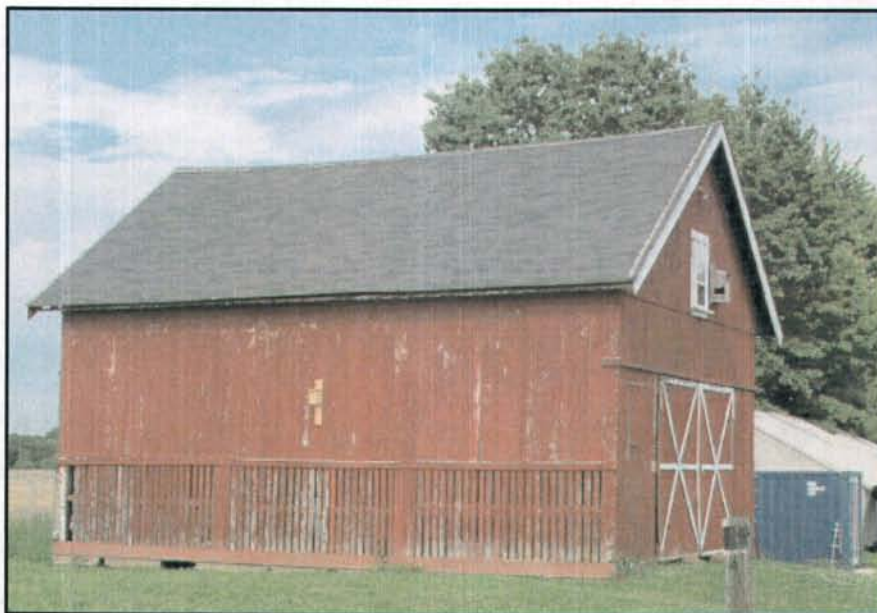
Photograph 1: Elm Grange (CRS No. N05181) was previously listed in the National Register as part of the *Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred* nomination (May 2005).



Photograph 2: The dwelling at the S. Holton Farm (CRS No. N00107) was listed in the National Register as part of the *Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred* nomination (May 2005).



Photograph 3: This side-gable bank barn at Cochran Grange (CRS No. N00117) is one of only a few surviving examples of bank barns in the U.S. 301 APE (May 2005).



Photograph 4: This frame corncrib/granary associated with Idalia Manor (CRS No. N03947) is representative of similar farm buildings found throughout the study area (May 2005).



Photograph 5: This photograph of the McWhorter farm (CRS No. N05197) illustrates common landscape features reflecting nineteenth-and twentieth-century agricultural prosperity in St. Georges Hundred. These features include rows of trees leading to the farm complex and expanses of crop fields (May 2005).



Photograph 6: The central portion of the Biddle House (CRS No. N03935) is the only known example of plank (sawn) log construction. The Biddle House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and is also included in the *Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred* nomination (May 2005).



Photograph 7: The Maples (CRS No. N00106) represents the only extant example of Second Empire architecture in the U.S. 301 APE (May 2005).



Photograph 8: This frame cottage (CRS No. N14313) is typical of the small dwellings that were erected on small parcels at the edge of large farm complexes in the twentieth century (May 2005).



Photograph 9: This frame dwelling (CRS No. N05240) is located at the southwest corner of U.S. 301 and Old Schoolhouse Road. The surrounding area is believed to have been an African-American community and the dwelling likely served as a tenant house for the nearby Weston farm (CRS No. N00121) (May 2005).



Photograph 10: This gas station (CRS No. N14310) along U.S. 301 is representative of the type of commercial development that took place along the highway in the APE in the early to mid-twentieth century (May 2005).



Photograph 11: This twentieth-century industrial building, now home to Southern States (CRS No. N14317), is one of several industrial operations located in the APE and retains the siding which allows access to the railroad (May 2005).



Photograph 12: This one-story dwelling, a former duPont school (CRS No. N13536), served as the Mt. Pleasant Schoolhouse for the surrounding African-American community (May 2005).



Photograph 13: Rosedale (CRS No. N05148) is an example of a Federal style dwelling that was previously listed in the National Register (May 2005).



Photograph 14: The B.F. Hanson House (CRS No. N05225) is listed in the National Register for its architectural significance as a well-elaborated example of the Greek Revival style of architecture (May 2005).



Photograph 15: Weston (CRS No. N00121), which features brackets common to the Italianate style, was previously listed in the National Register (May 2005).



Photograph 16: This dwelling (CRS No. N14322) shows a Colonial Revival form and details, including a pedimented entry, shutters, and double-hung sash windows (May 2005).

6.3 Summary of Identified Property Types and Registration Requirements

Historic-period resources within the APE range in date of construction from the second quarter of the eighteenth century to the early 1960s. Readily identifiable property types in the APE include: agricultural resources, residential dwellings and developments, commercial resources, industrial resources, transportation resources, and resources related to African-American history. This section serves as a summary or quick reference guide of the discussion of property types and registration requirements, which are fully detailed in Section 8.0 of this report. For more specific discussion of the historical development of these property types, consult Section 7.0 of this report.

6.3.1 Agriculture

Agricultural lands comprise a significant portion of the APE, and farm complexes are a predominant property type. Survey work shows that the majority of the buildings in the farm complexes on the landscape date to the 1830-1880± period, which was the height of agricultural prosperity in the APE. The *Historic Context Master Reference and Summary* notes:

Survival rates for the Upper Peninsula Zone in the 1830-1880+/- period are among the best for historic resources throughout the state. Several National Register of Historic Places listings and nominations have recognized the integrity and significance of entire landscapes. Integrity, relative to significance, condition, developmental pressures, and rarity therefore should be reviewed more critically for all cultural resources [from this period]. (Herman et al. 1989:30)

Agricultural resources from the 1770-1830± and 1880-1940± historic periods also remain on the farm complexes of the study area.

Additionally, much previous work relevant to the agricultural landscape of the U.S. 301 APE has been prepared (see Section 8.1.1 for a complete list). Most of the historic-period farms observed during the reconnaissance survey were previously listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register, many as a result of the *Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, 1850-1880* thematic National Register nomination (Photographs 1 and 2) (Herman et al. 1985). Additional contexts specific to agriculture in the study area include: *Dwellings of the Rural Elite, 1770-1830+/-* (Herman et al. 1992); *Agricultural Tenancy in Central Delaware, 1770-1900+/-* (Siders et al. 1991); and the *House and Garden in Central Delaware, 1780-1930+/-* (Sheppard et al. 2001). These three contexts provide information on the chronological development of associated property types and specific evaluation criteria for property types associated with specific socio-economic groups. Due to the large number of previously listed resources and extant farm complexes in the APE, integrity of agricultural properties should be afforded considerable scrutiny.

Agricultural resource types include agricultural complexes, individual farm buildings, and potential rural historic districts. A discussion of the evaluation of farm complexes

follows. Individual farm buildings within the farm complex would be eligible only if they were rare or unusual examples of their types and retain high levels of integrity. Further efforts are required to investigate the potential for rural historic districts in the U.S. 301 project area. These efforts will involve mapping approved planned future developments on historic-period farms and farmland, as well as additional consultation with DelDOT and DE SHPO staff.

Agricultural complexes feature a number of interrelated features including: residence(s) (Photographs 1 and 2), barns (Photograph 3), domestic and agricultural outbuildings (Photograph 4), associated landscape features (Photograph 5), small-scale features (fencing), circulation systems, and their overall spatial relationship. It is important that the farm complex be evaluated in the context of all of its interrelated buildings, landscape features, and circulation network. At least some of the farm land should be retained to establish the setting for the resource (Siders et al. 1991:34)

Farm complexes may be identified by types and modes of production (grain farming, dairy farming, peach farming, and truck farming), as indicated in the historic preservation plan (Ames et al. 1989:24). Agricultural property types in the study area generally present evidence of three predominant agricultural activities:

- Field Crop Agriculture (associated outbuildings include corn crib/granaries, threshing barns, hay barns, and multipurpose barns);
- Dairy Farming (associated outbuildings include dairy barns, silos, milk houses, and milk parlors); and
- Vegetable Farming (associated outbuildings include roadside stands, equipment sheds, and shelters housing produce cleaning and packing activities).

Peach farming, which was practiced in the study area for a period of about 30 years, does not appear to have made a significant impact on the landscape in terms of associated agricultural buildings; no packing houses were identified on farms of the study area during the reconnaissance survey. Additionally, the impact of peaches on the rebuilding effort of the landscape is questionable. *Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred* states: "Peaches had been grown locally since the mid eighteenth century, but their cultivation related to the financing of mid nineteenth century building activity is overestimated" (Herman et al. 1985:8-2). Thus, the peach house (a term given to dwellings of landowners erected in the mid-nineteenth century) appears to be a misnomer and would not be considered a property type associated with peach farming.

National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity

Agricultural resources must be eligible under at least one of the criterion and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A—An agricultural complex may be significant if it demonstrates an intact farm comprising evidence of the farming types listed above. Evidence of the type of agricultural activity practiced on a farm may be gained from an examination of extant

features and/or documentary resources. Due to a significant loss of farm complexes in this area, a farm complex that retains sufficient integrity to convey one of the farming types listed above will likely be considered eligible under National Register Criterion A. In some cases, agricultural census data may be consulted to reinforce the historic significance of the property. The census data will assist in placing the property in a context with other agricultural properties in St. Georges Hundred and will indicate if the property has comparable or higher yields than other farmsteads of similar size in the area.

Criterion B—The eligibility of an agricultural complex for association with a significant individual would be based on information uncovered during property-specific research. The individual would need to have played a role in the historic development of St. Georges or Pencader Hundred or New Castle County.

Criterion C—A farm complex would be eligible if it retains a nearly complete grouping including: residence(s), barn(s), outbuildings, circulation pattern, small-scale features (e.g., fencing, ditching), spatial orientation, and field patterning. Usually, a farm complex that is eligible under Criterion C would also be eligible under Criterion A. Farm dwellings should be evaluated in the context of landscape features and associated outbuildings and not individually under Criterion C for architecture unless they are rare or unusual examples of their type.

Criterion D—An agricultural complex may be significant under this criterion if it provides information about the physical nature of agricultural development in the study area.

Historic integrity requires that the various characteristics that shaped the land and buildings during the period of significance be present today in much the same way as they were historically. This assessment should consider whether the property reflects the spatial organization, physical components, and historic associations that it attained during the periods of significance (National Park Service [NPS] 1999:21). Those farm complexes that represent recent or common farm types would need to retain a higher degree of integrity from the period of significance than a farm that would be potentially eligible for its early-nineteenth-century agricultural activities. Agricultural resources must retain four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible.

Setting--A farm should retain its farmland or open space setting. At a minimum, a sufficient buffer should exist between the farm and surrounding land uses. A small parcel of land with a farm complex surrounded by other, newer uses would not retain integrity of setting. Landscape components associated with setting include evidence of responses to natural environment, continued land use activities, boundary demarcations, and small-scale elements. Physical features associated with setting can be natural or manmade and include such elements as topographic features, vegetation, buildings, and the relationship between buildings and other features or open spaces.

Location—Aspects of location include siting, with respect to natural features and topography; use of local and indigenous materials; relationship to roadways; the presence

of native species in creek bottoms; and other responses to the natural environment. In some cases, the historic movement of farm buildings within the complex should otherwise be considered reflective of the dynamic nature of agriculture. Integrity of location of farm buildings within the farm complex is considered essential only for those farm clusters that are considered significant as representative examples of farm plan types.

Association—A property may be associated with trends in agriculture or patterns of ownership by a particular family. Continuing or compatible land uses and activities and patterns of ownership enhance the integrity of association.

Design—The original design of a farm may be affected by changes in agricultural production, the size of the farm family, and aesthetic considerations. Presence or absence and the layout of buildings and structures, vegetation, small-scale elements, and land uses are the most important features to consider when addressing the integrity of design of a farm complex.

Materials—When assessing integrity of materials, it is important to identify when and why the changes were made. Questions to ask include: do the material changes reveal important aspects of the history and evolution of the property, such as changing trends in agriculture, or do they detract from the overall integrity of the property? Replacement siding and rebuilt structures may enable a property to continue to function (i.e., a grain bin on a dairy farm), but these modern features detract from integrity of materials.

Workmanship—Evidence of workmanship must remain visible and be maintained in good working condition. Excessive deterioration through abandonment or long-term neglect would diminish integrity of workmanship.

Feeling—A farm that continues under agricultural use can be considered to have a higher degree of integrity of feeling than an upscale restored farmhouse where there has been substantial architectural restoration, but where there is little evidence of agricultural work.

6.3.2 Residential Architecture

Except for most of the resources that were previously listed in the National Register, most of the residential architecture in the study area can be considered to be vernacular or local interpretations of national trends in architecture. As there is little to no need to develop evaluation procedures for pure, high-style property types in the study area, criteria for evaluating architectural properties in the APE is based largely on an examination of the existing built environment, previous context work specific to the APE, and the regional field guide, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Lanier and Herman 1997), with some supplemental information taken from the national style guide *A Field Guide to American Houses* (McAlester 2000). When high-style examples of residential architecture are encountered, they will be evaluated using *A Field Guide to American Houses* (ibid.).

Although once common to the landscape, only a few extant examples of log construction dating to the 1770-1830± and 1830-1880± periods were noted during the background research and reconnaissance survey (Photograph 6). The R.G. Hayes House (CRS No. N05153), which appears to be an unusually well-preserved survivor of log construction, was previously unevaluated and may be evaluated for listing in the National Register. This and other dwellings identified as of log construction should be evaluated using the criteria outlined in the *DRAFT Log Dwellings in Delaware, 1780-1860+/-* (Andrzejewski and Siders 1995) specific to the exterior examination of buildings.

Agricultural dwellings, including tenant houses, date to the three historic periods spanning the years 1770-1940. Most of these dwellings are two-and-one-half-story, center or side hall, side gable dwellings. Generally, these dwellings were erected with minimal stylistic detailing, unless they were constructed as part of the rebuilding campaign as described in the National Register multiple property nomination *Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred, 1850-1880*. The majority of farmhouses in the study area will be documented as part of the farm complex they historically served. If the associated outbuildings, land, landscape, and small-scale features no longer remain, the former farm dwelling will be evaluated individually for its architectural significance and agricultural association.

Additionally, dwellings types associated with specific class groups, the rural elite and the agrarian tenant, have been identified in the study area. Associative property types and registration requirements are outlined in the following contexts: *Dwellings of the Rural Elite, 1770-1830+/-* (Herman et al. 1992); *Agricultural Tenancy in Central Delaware, 1770-1900 +/-* (Siders et al. 1991); and the *House and Garden in Central Delaware, 1780-1930+/-* (Sheppard et al. 2001). An examination of the historical record reveals that farm managers, tenants, and laborers did not always occupy dwelling types typically associated with their class group. For example, where a landowner held a number of farmsteads, the farm manager may have occupied a dwelling that was equivalent to or better than those occupied by landed farmers. Due to their associative nature, these three contexts usually require documented association with a specific class group. For the purposes of this study, documentary efforts to establish association with a specific class group should only be undertaken if the dwelling retains sufficient integrity to convey its period of significance.

As aforementioned, within the study area and most of rural Delaware, fully executed, high-style examples of dwellings appear to be rare and are generally confined to urban areas. For those resources in the study area that do exhibit a significant level of stylistic detailing, most illustrate stylistic mixtures. These mixtures are the result of either 1) an intention of the original owner/designer/builder or 2) later attempts to alter style through remodeling, such as the Maples (CRS No. N00106) (Photograph 7). The *Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred* context notes that “the buildings make use of a locally characteristic mix of Italianate, Second Empire, Gothic, Late Federal, and Greek Revival architectural elements” (Herman et al. 1985:7-1).

Excluding agricultural dwellings, most of the residences in the APE are single-family homes that were constructed between 1920 and 1962. Those from the second quarter of the twentieth century tend to be simple, one-story side and front gable cottages (Photograph 8), while the post World-War II residences generally consist of one-story ranch and/or Minimal Traditional styles. With a few exceptions, most of these resources have not been documented during previous cultural resource surveys, and make up the majority of newly identified resources in the APE.

Due to their predominance on the landscape of Delaware, twentieth-century dwellings dating to the second and third quarters of the century would not be considered eligible for listing in the National Register unless they retain an exceptionally high degree of integrity and a significant associated documentary record (construction plans, buildings contracts, etc). Most twentieth-century dwellings in the study area are located in groupings on strips of land at the edges of farms facing the roadway. A mobile home park located in the study area will also be documented as a grouping. If rare or notable examples of mobile homes are identified in the park, then they will be documented individually.

National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity

Residential resources must be eligible under at least one of the criterion and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A—Residential dwellings would generally be eligible under Criterion A for trends or patterns in history developed under the agricultural or community development contexts. For example under Criterion A, tenant houses are reflective of economic and social stratification of the agricultural landscape. Vernacular dwellings in the U.S. 301 APE would most appropriately be evaluated under Criterion A for their reflections of trends or patterns in history related to the agricultural or community development context.

Criterion B—A dwelling must be associated with the productive life of an individual who has played a role in the historic development and/or prosperity of the area, state, or nation. There must be a documentary record of this association and this must be the resource that best represents the contribution of the individual.

Criterion C—A property must include a building or structure that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, as outlined in the property type discussion. For individual buildings to be eligible under Criterion C, they must possess strong integrity of design and materials. Under Criterion C, a vernacular dwelling needs to embody the characteristics or construction methods of a vernacular type popular in New Castle County, the region, or Delaware, to retain strong integrity of design and materials, and to be one of the better-preserved examples of its type.

Criterion D—A dwelling must possess the potential to yield information on building practices or methods of construction. Only an extremely well-preserved example of a

dwelling style, form, or construction method with significant historical documentation and the potential to answer important resource questions related to residential architecture, domestic agriculture, or community development would be eligible under Criterion D.

Design—The aspect is most critical when evaluating individual resources as representative examples of a type under Criterion C. Integrity of building design may be compromised on the exterior through incompatible additions as well as changes in at least three of the five major architectural elements (rooflines, windows, doors, chimneys, and porches).

Materials—The cladding of original siding with historic-period replacement siding (clapboards or asbestos shingles) is acceptable if the building retains its original design, form, and massing. While replacement windows and/or doors may have been installed in a building, the original fenestration pattern should remain. More common dwelling types from the twentieth century would require greater material integrity than rare examples of a type such as a log dwelling.

Workmanship—This aspect is masked or lost when materials or methods are replaced.

Location—For tenant houses, which were historically mobile in nature, if a dwelling has been removed from its original location, it may still be eligible if it was relocated during the period of significance, retains a visual connection with the main dwelling, and its original location is known (Sheppard 2001 et al.:F48). For other property types, if the dwelling has been relocated, integrity of location is lost.

Setting—*The House and Garden in Central Delaware* has established that retention of integrity of setting is important for the tenant house type (Sheppard 2001 et al.:F48). In establishing the boundaries of a residential resource, enough surrounding area should be included to establish the historic setting of the resource. Physical features associated with setting can be natural or manmade and include such elements as topographic features, vegetation, buildings, and the relationship between buildings and other features or open spaces.

Feeling—The cumulative effect of integrity of setting, design, materials, and workmanship creates a sense, or feeling, of the past.

6.3.3 Transportation

Transportation resources within the APE include or are associated with roadways, a railroad, bridges, and a municipal airport. The majority of roadways in the study area were present by 1868 (Beers 1868), although most appear to have been widened or repaved in the twentieth century. Most of the historic-period roadway bridges in the APE have been previously surveyed as part of a state-wide bridge survey (P.A.C. Spero 1991). Any additional roadway bridges not included in the previous survey will be identified as a specific type and evaluated in the context of the state-wide bridge survey and *Delaware's Historic Bridges* (Lichtenstein 2000).

The Delaware Railroad (DRR), which runs in a generally north-south direction through the entire APE, is still functional and retains some features from its period of historic use (1855 to 1962), including alignment, berm, and track profile. The portion of the line within the APE does not appear to retain any support buildings or structures. While the railroad's historic significance is recognized, future research is required to evaluate the integrity of this linear resource and its contributing features (railroad stations, shelters, depots, and freight houses, etc.) within the APE. The line should retain the course and construction features (berm and track bed) associated with the operation of the railroad during the period of significance. The replacement of historic features in-kind (such as railroad ties) would not detract from the overall integrity of the resource.

Summit Aviation, an active local airport that was started in the mid-twentieth century, will require documentation and evaluation as a grouping. Background research will be conducted to reveal if the airport continues to serve its historic purpose and the level of historic fabric that remains. Retention of the majority of historic features in their historic location (runways, hangars, airfields, terminals, etc.) would be required for eligibility. The introduction of large-scale buildings in the historic-period footprint of the airport would detract from the overall integrity of the resource.

National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity

Transportation resources must be eligible under at least one of the criterion and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A—The transportation resource must retain the majority of physical features that characterized its appearance and function during the period of its association with a significant trend in transportation history. This includes the retention of ancillary features, as well as the historic path of the transportation corridor. Physical developments of the landscape related to transportation expansions, such as the growth of towns along the DRR in the mid- to late nineteenth century, should be evaluated under Criterion A in the area of Community Development.

Criterion B—A historic transportation resource must have a documented association with the life/lives of a person or people that were historically important within the transportation context, and best illustrate the person's important achievements.

Criterion C—Airports and railroad corridors could represent significant periods in transportation design or significant construction techniques or technologies. Airfields may also be eligible under Criterion C as a grouping of buildings that lack individual distinction but were historically related.

Criterion D—A resource must be likely to yield important information about the history of transportation corridors or facilities.

Location—The location of the transportation resource, complemented by its historic setting, enables the resource to convey its past character. Additionally, the retention of the relationship between the transportation corridor and the towns and other destinations along its route is important. If the transportation resource has been relocated, integrity of location is destroyed.

Design—The result of decisions made during the planning of the transportation resource. If the transportation path (rail bed or airstrip) has been widened or repaved, or if related features have been highly altered or replaced, integrity of design is reduced.

Setting—How the transportation resource is located within the larger setting and the relationship to surrounding features should be considered. The maintenance of the relationship between a corridor and the buildings or locations that it provided service to during the period of significance enhance integrity of setting.

Materials—A transportation corridor should retain or replicate the key exterior materials that were present during its period of historic significance.

Workmanship—This aspect can provide evidence on the technology of construction. Those transportation resources that have been rebuilt or reconstructed would not retain integrity of workmanship.

Feeling—Integrity of feeling results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. A transportation corridor that continues to serve its historic function would retain a higher degree of integrity of feeling than one that does not.

Association—This aspect refers to the direct link between an important historic event or person and a transportation resource. A resource has integrity of association if it retains features that enable it to convey its historic use to an observer.

6.3.4 Community Development

Community Development resources in the APE include crossroads communities, strip residential developments, and mobile home parks. These groupings of buildings were identified based on geographical and/or historical development rather than shared architectural features. Planned suburban development did not occur in the study area until after 1962 and is therefore not addressed as part of this context. Rural African-American communities are evaluated as part of the African-American History and Culture context (Sections 6.3.7 and 8.7).

The crossroads communities date to the 1830-1880± and 1880-1930± historic periods and are visibly recognizable as clusters of buildings, which are usually situated near major road intersections and/or railroad stops or stations. Historically these communities may have been united by function as well, as groupings of tenant houses were sometimes located at prominent intersections separate from the farm complexes they served (Photograph 9). Summit Bridge and Middletown, although located on the periphery of the

APE, were important communities historically and their impact on the APE is discussed as part of this historic context.

To be considered eligible, a crossroads community would need to retain physical proximity to the force that drove settlement and development of the community (railroad and/or roadway). Additionally, a variety of building functions and types that are reflective of the historic fabric of the community should remain. Overall, there should be a lack of modern infill and vacant lots in the location of former historic buildings and/or structures that date to the community's period of significance. Historic mapping and the context should be used in assessing the integrity of a crossroads. Due to loss of historic buildings and modern infill, none of the crossroads communities that existed in the study appear to retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible. Buildings that are individually eligible and located within a crossroads community would be documented on separate CRS forms.

Other property types associated with community development include strip residential developments dating to the 1880-1940± and 1940-present historic periods. These developments are usually oriented along one side of a roadway in the location of former farm fields. The frequency of strip development in Delaware indicates that this trend is not uncommon. An eligible strip development would need to retain dwellings with exceptionally high integrity as well as a substantial documentary record that could provide previously unavailable information on this type of residential development.

A mobile home park dating to the 1940-present historic period was also identified in the study area. While the Mt. Pleasant Mobile Home Park appears to contain prefabricated housing that dates to the early 1960s, this park features a very simple layout with one main access road and office, and does not appear to be individually eligible. Additionally, many of the mobile homes in the park post-date 1962; for a mobile home park to be eligible the majority of the buildings would need to date to 1962 or earlier.

National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity

Community development resources must be eligible under at least one of the criterion and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A—The resource must reflect its association with a significant trend or pattern in community development, such as transportation induced-growth resulting from the construction of the DRR. Community development resources would likely be evaluated as groupings since they represent a unified cluster of buildings. A large majority of the buildings in the community must date to the period of significance and retain integrity.

Criterion B—The historic cluster would have to be the property type that best illustrates the person's important achievements. Planned communities that would be potentially eligible under Criterion B are rare and do not appear to exist in the APE.

Criterion C—In order for a community development resource to be considered eligible it must represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Potentially eligible groupings must retain a high degree of integrity of architectural and landscape characteristics, as well as orientation to the transportation route that led to the development. Retention of the local historic road network should be a salient characteristic for a crossroads community.

Criterion D—To be eligible for potential to yield information, a resource must be likely to answer questions about the development of a community or a specific type of residential development. Retention of a high degree of integrity and a substantial documentary record are required for eligibility under this criterion.

Location—Retention of location along a major transportation route, complemented by its historic setting, enables a community to convey its past character. Moved or relocated features (buildings, roadways, etc.) within the community would detract from the integrity of the grouping.

Design—Retention of layout, spatial relationship between buildings, and original ornamentation and materials from the period of significance would enhance the design integrity of a community.

Setting—Features considered under integrity of setting include vegetation, paths or fencing, and the relationship between buildings and other features, such as open space. Integrity of setting would be compromised by the removal of or major alterations to buildings and the addition of buildings that post-date the period of significance.

Materials—A community must retain the key exterior materials for the majority of buildings and small-scale features dating from the period of its historic significance to be eligible.

Workmanship—Retention of integrity of workmanship can reveal aesthetic and technological principals practiced during the period of construction of a community.

Feeling—Integrity of feeling results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the resource's period of significance. Communities that retain integrity of location, setting, design, and materials would likely retain integrity of feeling.

Association—An example of integrity of association is the retention of the relationship between a community and a transportation corridor that led to its development. Similar to integrity of feeling, new land uses and the loss of elements of design would diminish a community's integrity of association.

6.3.5 Commercial Development

Commercial resources fall under the Retailing and Wholesaling Theme of the historic preservation plan, which notes: "In general, retail establishments are classified by the kind of business according to the principal lines of commodities sold, or the usual trade

designation” (Ames et al. 1989). Commercial resources in the APE include retail stores, eating establishments, a motel, roadside stands, and service stations (Photograph 10) that date to the 1880-1940± and 1940-present historic periods.

Most of the commercial resources in the APE can be considered commercial roadside architecture. This includes resources located along major highways (outside of existing downtown districts) which grew up along the roadside to service the specific needs of the automobile traveler in the twentieth century. Thus, the historic context predominately used in the development of the commercial property types evaluation discussion is the *Historic Context for Evaluation of Commercial Roadside Architecture* (Rossin and Bowers 1992). This context was prepared for pre-1942 architecture and did not address post-World War II commercial architecture, although the same procedures would be applicable for commercial resources in the APE dating through 1962. The context states: “In general, properties qualifying under this context should illustrate ... commercial activity that occurred in direct response to automobile use and travel. Qualifying properties should feature site layouts that facilitate service to customers arriving by car, such as motor courts or parking lots” (Rossin and Bowers 1992:24).

National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity

Commercial resources must be eligible under at least one of the criterion and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A—Properties eligible under this criterion should retain evidence of association with the automobile. Resources must possess sufficient stylistic and structural integrity and integrity of setting to be identified with the original commercial use and period of significance. Continued commercial use under the same name, in the same location, and/or operation by the same family or company would enhance eligibility under Criterion A.

Criterion B—Properties eligible under this criterion would be associated with a particular individual or family who was involved in the development of commercial establishments. The resource must be the only building remaining associated with the significant individual when he or she was in business.

Criterion C—Properties eligible under this criterion should embody the commercial architecture of the period in which they developed, such as the automobile era. Diners and gas stations would be eligible as early and/or important types of roadside architecture. Good examples of standardized designs of gas stations used by oil companies seeking to use the building as a vehicle for advertising and a method of product identification would also be eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D—Aboveground resources would be eligible under Criterion D if they have the potential to be an important source of information on specific types of commercial development.

Association—The commercial resources should present an association with the automobile traveling public that it served. Retention of integrity of location and elements of workmanship and design as well as continued commercial use enhance integrity of association.

Design—The original design of a property should be visible in the plan and form of the buildings. If the property was part of an architecturally standardized chain (such as a Texaco gas station) retention of integrity of design is particularly critical.

Materials—The majority of the property's original materials should be intact. The exterior wall sheathing and pattern and size of fenestration should remain at the exterior. Retention of original elements at the interior enhances integrity of materials. The replacement of original materials not in kind detracts from integrity of materials.

Feeling—Integrity of feeling results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the resource's period of significance. Commercial establishments that retain integrity of location, setting, design, and materials would likely retain integrity of feeling.

Setting—Retention of a setting that incorporates evidence of automobile use and a surrounding commercial environment enhances integrity of setting. Service stations should retain features that influenced integrity of setting, including sight lines, property boundaries, curb cuts, traffic circulation patterns, and accessibility from the roadway it served.

Location—The property should be located with access to a roadway. If a property has been moved, it should retain its roadside setting and continue to serve an automobile-related function.

6.3.6 *Industry*

The reconnaissance survey revealed that resources historically associated with the types of industry conducted before the 1880-1940± period (e.g., milling, brick yards, and tanneries) have been removed from the landscape and may now exist as archaeological sites; one eligible mill site was noted within the APE (CRS No. 12769). Extant industrial resources identified in the APE date to the first half of the twentieth century and were not previously documented or evaluated as part of previous studies. Industrial resources in the APE are generally concentrated northwest of Middletown along Broad Street adjacent to the railroad and include: a former feed mill (now a lumber yard) located along the railroad tracks just outside of Middletown (CRS No. N14311) (Figure 10); Johnson Controls (CRS No. N14316), a car battery manufactory built in 1961 (with later additions and alterations); and a former industrial building with railroad siding that now houses the retail store Southern States (CRS No. N14317) (Photograph 11). Inquiries and examinations of primary documentation (e.g., census records, corporate paperwork, etc.) will be conducted during the intensive-level survey to identify the historic function and significance of the non-descript twentieth-century industrial buildings located in the APE.

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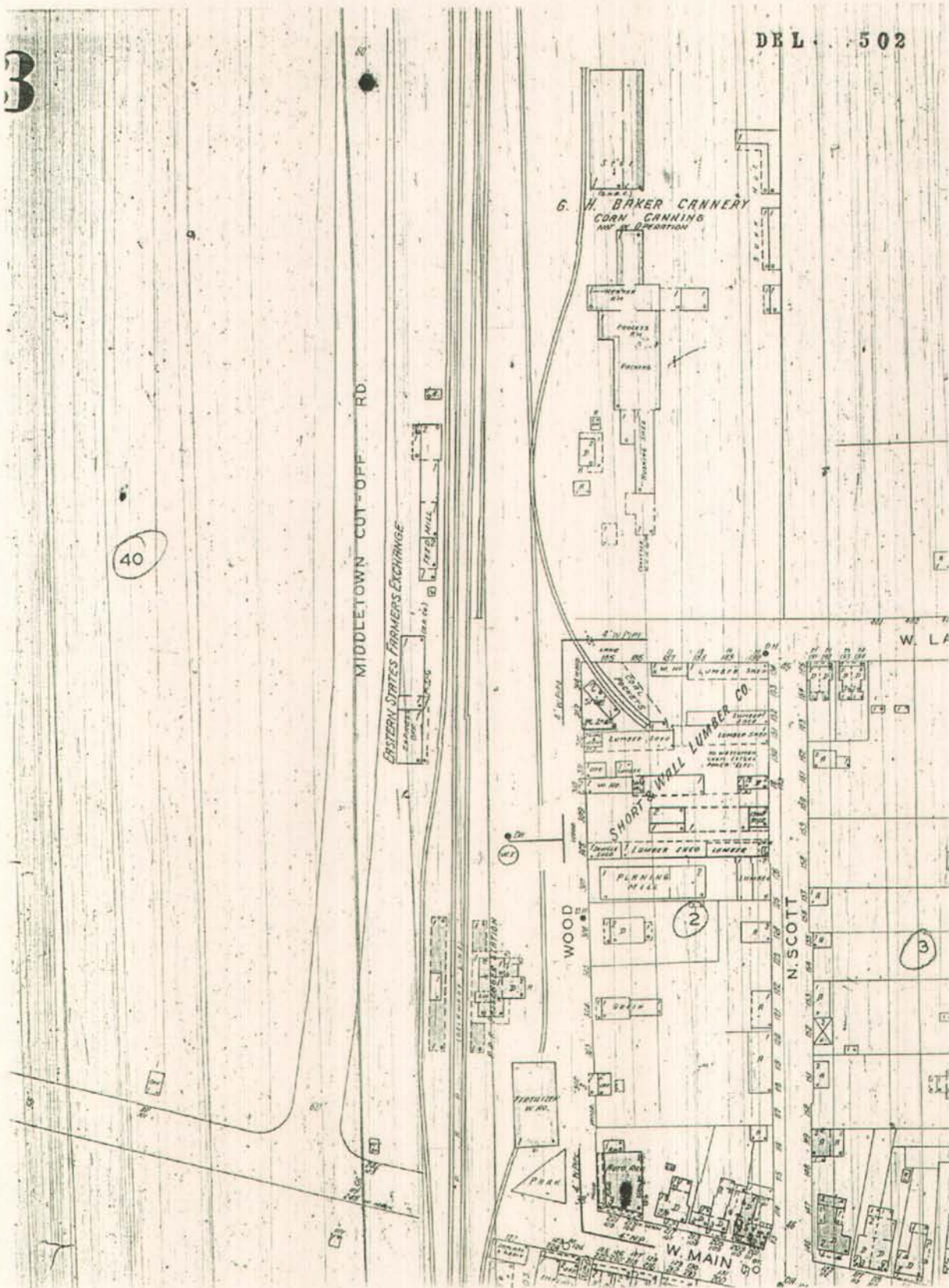


Figure 10
Industrial Resources in Middletown Vicinity, 1942
 U.S. 301 Project Development
 New Castle County, Delaware

Once the specific industrial property types are established, they will be evaluated within a context of similar industrial buildings types.

Two resources associated with canning industry, which was predominant in the Upper Peninsula zone during the 1830-1880± and 1880-1930± time periods, were identified in the APE: along Wood Street in Middletown (CRS No. 14314) and along Marl Pit Road (CRS No. N14331). *The Canning Industry in Delaware, 1860-1940 +/-: An Historic Context* (Doerrfield et al. 1993) context will be used to evaluate the eligibility of these resources.

National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity

Industrial resources must be eligible under at least one of the criterion and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A—An industrial resource must possess a strong association with a trend in industry and the industrial development of the area. Industrial development in the study area appears to have associations with manufacturing (canning and batteries) and agriculture (canning and grain processing). Manufacturing facilities can illustrate adaptations and evolving operations, such as changes in production methods or the use of automated production lines. Retention of elements reflecting the historic function of the building, such as manufacturing equipment, would be necessary for eligibility under Criterion A.

Criterion B—The resource must represent the significance of the person/people within this historic context; important people within the industrial context may include those associated with the establishment of significant industries, or significant inventions or innovations in industrial activities. The industrial property must be the extant resource most associated with the significant accomplishments of that person's life.

Criterion C—An industrial resource is most likely to be eligible for its building form or utilization of significant structural design, or as an example of significant or innovative engineering. Early industrial structures may possess additional significance because of their rarity.

Criterion D—An industrial resource must be likely to yield important information about historic industrial practices for which there is little documentary record.

Design—It is the design of the building that allowed it to function as it did. Thus, the historic function and form of an industrial building must be evident to maintain significance. It should be recognized that industrial resources have an accretionary quality in their design and may reflect evolution of processes over time. Alterations carried out during the past 50 years may destroy an industry's integrity of design by masking or eliminating the features of importance during the historic period of operation of the cannery.

Location—Retention of location in relation to major transportation corridors is critical for most industrial facilities dating to the twentieth century. Sidings leading from nearby railroads to industrial buildings enhance integrity of location. Buildings associated with industry that have been relocated would not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible unless they are rare or unusual examples of a specific property type.

Setting—The setting of industrial facilities should be generally oriented toward transportation corridors and areas of industrial development. If historically present, industrial resources should retain a link with the landscape that once supplied raw materials (i.e., canneries in an agricultural landscape).

Materials and Workmanship—The extensive use of replacement materials on both buildings and equipment compromises the integrity of materials and workmanship of an industrial facility.

Feeling—Industrial facilities should convey a sense of a particular time. New construction that is not sympathetic to the scale, workmanship, or materials of a factory may undermine integrity of feeling.

Association—This criterion relates to the ability of a historic resource to convey the link between the existing elements and the activities that were conducted here. For canning resources, retention of physical machinery associated with the industry would enhance integrity of association (Doerrfield et al. 1993:161).

6.3.7 African-American History and Culture

African-American history and culture resources as defined in the historic context may consist of small rural communities, churches, and schools that are affiliated with the local African-American population. During the reconnaissance survey, two associated resources were identified within the APE: the Mt. Pleasant School (CRS No. N13536) (Photograph 12) and the Ringgold Chapel A.M.E Church in Armstrongs Corner (CRS No. N14330). One additional building (CRS No. N05241) has also been identified as an early African-American school and warrants further investigation. Schools will be evaluated using the context, *African American Education Statewide in Delaware: 1770-1940+/-* (Skelcher 1995b). The church will be evaluated for the role it played in the history of the local African-American community. Integrity evaluations will be aided by a comparison with other extant African-American resources in the Upper Peninsula zone.

As noted in the previous cultural resources survey conducted for this area, “due to the history of this group of people, and the fact that historically they have been poor and often landless, architectural resources that can be tied specifically to them are rare” (Siders et al. 1993:58). Thus, special consideration will be given to African-American property types. Documentary research and oral interviews will be used to establish historical association with the African-American community and provide further detail on this historic context.

Historian Bradley Skelcher has categorized African-American communities into rural and urban settlement communities (Skelcher 1995a:147). With the exception of Middletown, which is on the edge of the APE, a small rural community with African-American associations is located in the APE along U.S. 301. This community appears to have included Armstrongs Corner (Marl Pit Road and U.S. 301) to the south, Mt. Pleasant (Churchtown Road and U.S. 301) to the north, and the interim grouping of dwellings and school at the intersection of Old Schoolhouse Road and U.S. 301. The extent and development of this rural community will be investigated as part of future studies. Due to the changing nature of African-American communities, loss of integrity of location and some contributing features is expected. Still, the community must retain some integrity from the period of significance and historic association (Skelcher 1995a:144).

National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity

Resources with African-American associations must be eligible under at least one of the criterion and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A—African-American community resources must possess a strong association with the local community and retain integrity from the period of significance. Demonstration of an African-American association would most likely be accomplished through documentary research and/or oral interviews.

Criterion B—African-American resources eligible under this Criterion must be associated with the lives of a person or people who were historically important within this context. There should be a documented association with the contributions of the notable individual and the resource. Additionally, the resource should be the property that best illustrates the person's important achievements.

Criterion C—A resource should represent distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and retain sufficient integrity to convey historic character. In the African-American context, resources eligible for architectural significance would include school buildings that retain sufficient integrity (historic fenestration patterns, cornices, and entry porticos) to be recognizable as a school type.

Criterion D—A resource must be likely to yield important information about the African-American community. Skelcher notes that possible examples of information include uniquely African American arrangements and/or use of rooms or lots (Skelcher 1995a:148).

Criterion Consideration A—Religious buildings are eligible for the National Register if they are integral parts of larger properties (i.e., historic districts) or if they derive their primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance.

Criterion Consideration B—If a property has been removed from its original or historically significant location, it may be eligible as the extant property most associated with a historic person or event. Some African-American resources such as schools may

have been moved to new locations and adapted to new uses over time. According to Skelcher, these changes may not detract from the integrity of a rural community if:

...a building originally located within the district has been moved to another location within the district (at any point in time); or, a building from outside the district was moved into the district during the period of significance. A building from the district, which was moved out of the district at any point in time, no longer contributes to the district. (Skelcher 1995a:149)

Location—The community overall must be located where it was during the period of significance. Religious buildings and schools should retain their historic location at the center of a community. Some resources may have been moved to new locations and adapted to new uses over time.

Design—Retention of the general layout and appearance of the community must remain intact from the period of significance (Skelcher 1995a:149). In the case of those buildings which often had a specific interior arrangement and features (schools and churches), integrity of interior floor plans would enhance integrity of design.

Materials—Skelcher notes: “Changes to original fabric are expected. Still, some original material must remain for a building to contribute to the district” (Skelcher 1995a:150). Additionally, individual resources evaluated under this context need equivalent or higher levels of material integrity than other African-American churches and schools identified in the area.

Setting—The physical environment of a rural community must retain character from the period of significance (i.e., a rural settlement must remain in a relatively rural setting) (Skelcher 1995a:149)

Feeling—This is a subjective aspect of integrity and is usually present if a resource retains integrity of setting, location, materials, and design.

Workmanship—Integrity of workmanship is not required for rural settlements but can add to the integrity of an individual building (Skelcher 1995a:150).

Association—The continuation of the original function and features associated with that function is important for those examples significant under Criterion A for trends in community use. Skelcher notes that “[b]ecause the physical aspects of the collection are not specific to African-American occupation, the documentary linkages demonstrating African-American use and/or occupation must be established” (Skelcher 1995a:150).